



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1877.

It seems to be understood in Indiana that Mr. Voorhees will be the democratic candidate for U. S. Senate from that State against Mr. O. P. Morton, next year. The course pursued by the latter has made him, probably, the most objectionable man to the democratic party in the whole country that the radicals could name for any mundane position—certainly the most objectionable to the South. Probably this fact will make him the more popular among the bloody shirt members of his party, but we hope for the good of the nation that that element, if it still controls the party, is not as powerful as it formerly was, and our thoughts, based upon some evidence, are rather to his credit. From being a violent democrat he has, like General Logan, General Butler and others of his class, become a more violent radical, and has succeeded in riding at the head of radicalism, and maintaining his influence at headquarters by pandering to the malignant instincts of hate and envy of their fellow countrymen of the South that possess so large a portion of the people of the North. The object of his truculent course, however, has been so apparent, and his teachings so incendiary, that the better men of his party, even in his own State, have become disgusted with him, and the indications are that Mr. Voorhees will not only hold him up to the scorn and indignation of a people whose troubles he has done as much as any one man to prolong, but add to the smart of the exhortation by applying salt in the shape of defeating him and taking his place in the U. S. Senate.

It is reported that Colonel Mosby, the avowed enemy of carpet-baggers, says that the greatest difficulty he experiences in his efforts to remove that curse upon his section is in the endorsement they receive from influential Southern Democrats. Moral courage is one of the rarest of virtues, but we should not think its development to an eminent degree was required to refuse to approve the application for office of any man who can legitimately be classed among the carpet-baggers; for though in an exceptional instance it may happen that one of them is plausible, and apparently well disposed, the experience of the whole South is to the effect that time will dispel the illusions concerning him, expose his true inwardness, and reveal a character that no man would be proud to have endorsed. If prominent Southern Democrats must approve applications for Federal offices, and thereby constructively endorse the fraudulent title by which Mr. Hayes holds possession of the government, there are plenty of white and colored applicants, interested in the welfare of the South, who are anxious to have their endorsement, and who are in every respect better qualified for the position they seek than their carpet-bag opponents. We see no reason why Southern Democrats, or those from the North either, should recommend any one for Federal office, but if it is essentially requisite that their names should appear at the departments on the applications for appointment, by all means let the applications be those of people who are not carpet-baggers.

Mr. French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has rendered an opinion to the effect that all the bonds issued by the United States since 1870 must be paid in gold, and that to attempt to discharge such obligations in silver would be fraud upon the creditors of the Government. Secretary Sherman is of the opinion that all that is necessary is to make the silver dollar a legal tender as the paper dollar now is, and to let the amount of coinage be regulated by the wants of the people. To those who desire to exchange paper for silver he would give the fullest opportunities, and he thinks that there would then be no trouble about what sort of currency they have.

Not only is President Hayes in favor of the remonetization of silver, but the general belief is that all his Cabinet agree with him in his opinion on that subject, and that the influence of the administration will be exerted in procuring the coinage of silver dollars, with which to redeem greenbacks on demand.

The Norfolk Virginian, one of our most valued exchanges, appears in an enlarged form and with a brand new dress. The Virginian well merits the increased patronage indicated by its improved appearance.

W. & O. R. E.—Case Postponed.
RICHMOND, Va., June 14.—On motion, in chambers, by Judge Barton, of counsel for Col. M. Comb et al., in the case of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, wherein a receiver is asked to be appointed for the road, the hearing has been postponed till the 11th of July, or such day about that time as may best suit the convenience of the U. S. District Court before which the case will come. The place of hearing was also changed from Richmond to Alexandria.

The Asot Races.
LONDON, June 14.—The race for the fourteenth new biennial stakes, a dash of one mile, at Asot to-day, was won by Springfield. The new stakes, a dash of five furlongs and one hundred and thirty six yards, was won by Bellicent. The race for the gold cup, the great event of to-day, was won by Petrich, with Skylark second and Connasie third.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—Two serious fires occurred in Washington last night, one at Willett & Libbey's lumber yard, destroying six or seven thousand dollars worth of lumber besides two valuable horses and two mules; and the other at the house of Elizabeth Glasgow, on B Street, causing a loss of about \$1,000. The whole fire department was out and worked several hours.

Mr. Bancroft Davis has resigned his position as American minister to Germany, and is now making preparations to leave early in autumn.

The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Wednesday evening, says the Sultan is staying at the Ministry of War, awaiting news from Kars, where a great battle is progressing.

A Vienna dispatch has the following: "Certain signs point to Thursday or Friday next as the date for crossing the Danube. Just before that operation takes place it is expected that the Czar will issue a manifesto. It is again rumored that Salvet Pasha has requested the Sultan to entrust him with a peace mission."

The Berlin National Zeitung says it has received private intelligence that the Russians intend to cross the Danube on June 23.

A special from Vienna on Wednesday says: "Suleiman Pasha started yesterday to revisit Nisic for a year."

A Batoum dispatch states that the Russians are pushing the siege works. Reinforcements are greatly needed. Without relief the troops there will be soon tired out. The Turkish officers are despondent.

An official telegram dated June 13th says: Suleiman Pasha has forced the entrance of the Duga Pass after a sanguinary battle, and is advancing on Nisic. The Montenegrins are in full retreat.

Suleiman's junction with the other Turkish corps is expected immediately. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times telegraphs that for some time past an impression has been growing in Russian circles that the Montenegrins are not able to continue to resist the overwhelmingly superior forces of the Turks, and the Austrian Government was sounded as to how far it might be disposed to do something to prevent their being crushed.

The Vienna Political Correspondence's St. Petersburg letter states that Count Schouvaloff took to St. Petersburg a specification of British interests as contained in Mr. Cross' speech in the British Parliament. Count Schouvaloff's instructions on his return to London empowered him to declare that Russia had no design against the Suez canal or Egypt. His instructions restricted him to this declaration. Nothing is known in St. Petersburg of any semi-official note to Lord Derby. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular has up to the present received no answer, as the Russian Cabinet considers it couched in curial and unusual terms. There is still, however, a possibility that Russia will on the occasion of the immediately impending passage of the Danube again set forth her views.

An imperial Russian ukase, dated Ploesti, June 7th, is promulgated, empowering the Finance Minister to issue a foreign 6 per cent. loan of \$75,000,000 in bonds of \$100 each, payable in gold and redeemable by annual drawings at the rate of one per cent. of the nominal capital, for which a special fund will be provided.

The U. S. Secretary of State has received from our consular agency at Bucharest a copy of the following notice, addressed by the Foreign Office of Roumania to all the foreign consuls in that city:

"You know that the Sublime Porte on the 29th of April last proclaimed that the rules concerning the trade of neutrals on the sea cannot apply to the Danube, and that therefore the commander of the military forces is at liberty to take such measures as he will deem proper for military operations. While regretting this action, which, in our opinion, is contrary to the free trade on the Danube, consecrated by international instruments, we cannot, however, in view of the state of war which Turkey has forced upon Roumania, by the bombardment of our towns and by the seizure of our vessels and their cargoes, but make use of the right of defence and prevent the providing with victuals of the Turkish towns by vessels sailing under neutral flags. I have therefore the honor to inform you that navigation is prohibited on the Danube from the village of Grail, and that consequently the Roumanian Government will in no case be responsible for any loss which may be incurred by shippers, ship owners and others on account of their being prevented from their voyage on the Danube. The consuls are accordingly requested to inform the shippers of their respective nationalities of the danger which might occur by a disregard of the information contained in the above notice."

A Vienna correspondent sends the following: "Just at the moment when Prince Milan has received permission to go to Ploesti, information comes that Russia has intimated, far more positively than ever before, that it is her will that Serbia should keep aloof from the present war, which cannot but lead to the supposition that what finally induced the Czar to accept the visit may be the wish to remove any doubts of Serbia about what was expected of her."

A vessel which was about to discharge a cargo of 150 barrels of gunpowder at Crete has been captured by Turkish war vessels.

Moustapha Teufic Pasha has been appointed commander at Kars.

Dervish Pasha has arrived at Constantinople from Salonica to take command of the Batoum division of the Turkish army.

Two of the captains of the Russian torpedo boats recently sunk at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, one an Englishman and the other an American, have been placed on a Turkish vessel at Ismailia, and were expected yesterday at Constantinople.

A dispatch at the Russian Telegraph Agency states that Russia is disposed to respect the route to India, and consequently the neutrality of the Suez canal and Egypt. The rest depends on military events.

A Paris correspondent says, according to news from Ploesti, Prince Charles has offered the co-operation of the Roumanian army on conditions which seem in principle acceptable to the Russian staff.

A dispatch from Berlin says that a gentleman calling himself Baron Kraut, a Hessian nobleman, was arrested a few days ago at Ploesti by the Russians, and it is stated that after a short trial the prisoner was shot.

The Sultan has issued an irade which literally inaugurates drafting for military service in its worst form. All Turkish subjects, of whatever creed, living within the domains of the Empire are informed that His Majesty may need all males capable of bearing arms. They are therefore called upon to prepare immediately for the field.

An extra military council was held yesterday, at which it was decided to press the war tax and enforce the irade for more men and material.

A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed last night that Farney Pasha gained a most important victory on Sunday last at Abazi, a small village near Soukum Kaleh. The character of the fight is not mentioned. On Tuesday the general of artillery went to the mouth of the Bosphorus and issued instructions to the commanders of forts to notify all vessels, whether carrying troops or provisions, and all naval commanders that a complete network of torpedoes would be placed at once at the entrance of the Black sea, and that the utmost expedition must be used to get clear of the channel.

A correspondent at Cetinje telegraphs that the Turks advanced along the Duga Pass on Tuesday night. The Turkish and Montenegrin armies confronted each other at Danubescina, but no battle was fought. The Montenegrins, but up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the fight had not been renewed.

A correspondent at Berlin states that the central committee of the Jewish Alliance have resolved to petition the German Government protesting against the oppression of their brethren in Roumania.

The London Times' correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs as follows: "The Russians and

Turks have constructed strong batteries on the opposite shores of the Danube at Satoroum and Iskehtie, where the Russians crossed in 1828. The immense mass of material which the Russians are moving towards the Danube can scarcely be lodged in the depots on the river before the first of July. It is therefore scarcely probable that any attempt will be made to cross before that month, and this supposition is strengthened by the present state of the Danube. The enemy will certainly be on the alert on account of the Czar's arrival at headquarters, and therefore, instead of the Czar's arrival, as thought by some, being an indication of immediate activity, it is much more probable it will be allowed to lose its awakening effect on the Turks, and that they will be suffered to relax into their usual lethargic state. I do not believe the Russians will cross at the earliest moment; practically, but probably after the first alarm, when the activity aroused by their appearance in close proximity to the Danube has subsided."

The Turks, after occupying Olti, marched in the direction of Ardahan. A Russian detachment has been sent from Ardahan to reinforce the centre.

Twelve battalions of troops, a field battery and four mountain guns have left Delibaba to attack a column of the Russian left wing before Toprak Kaleh.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 14.—Three attacks were made on Friday by the Russians against Fort Tamez, which was created in 1855 to strengthen the defence of Fort Veli Paehi, which is the key to Kars. Other returned attacks followed on Saturday, but the result is unknown.

A dispatch from Lieutenant General Mehemmed Ali, dated June 12, announces the defeat of the Montenegrins at Atchiba.

Tuesday night a party of Russians opposite Martin attempted an attack on boats upon a Turkish monitor there, but the latter, with the help of a land battery, beat them off. Yesterday another attempt was made to construct a battery on the islands, but the Turks compelled the enemy to retreat. Both affairs are considered to be feints to lead out the position of the Turkish batteries.

Reports have arrived from Kars that the Russians have massed round Kars all the troops which they brought from Ardahan, Gueorgi, Kaghishan and Souricimiche. For several days they have attempted to storm ports Tahmaz and Karadagh, but on every occasion they have been repulsed. On Saturday they made a desperate effort to take possession of some of the heights, when the garrison of Kars made a sortie in force with field artillery and repulsed the Russians with great loss. There are no Russian soldiers between Olti and Erzurum. Mukhtar Pasha's pickets extend from his camp at Zwin to Olti on one side and to Erzurum on the other.

A telegram from Masra (about eight miles northeast of Kars) announces that the Turks are attempting to form counter approaches and are constantly making sorties. The Russian batteries have been very successful in frustrating all these attempts. A sortie was yesterday repulsed with heavy loss to the Turks. Seven Russians were slightly wounded.

Letter from Texas.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

DALLAS, June 10.—After a short trip through Northern Texas I am prepared to give a brief description of the Lone Star State, and of course I take pleasure in describing the grandest farming State in the Union. I am much pleased, and my wishes for her prosperity cannot be expressed by tongue or pen. To those who never had an opportunity of visiting Texas there yet remains a void in their life which can only be filled by a trip to her fair fields, and I am told that not even Europe, with her wonderful and attractive scenery, from the highlands of Bonnie Scotland to the golden fields of Constantinople can produce a lovelier scene than this queen of beauty, Texas. In her lovely and invigorating atmosphere may be found the fabled elixir of life, combined with her magnolia forests, her verdant parks, her terraces and parquets of the flowers of all nations. Farmers are wanted in Texas. Mechanics and laborers can not depend upon employment if they come here. They may find it, but chances will be against them. Even farmers without means sufficient to secure a farm and live on until they can make a crop, had better stay away. I judge from every day scenes that the country is now overrun with impecunious men of all professions. The varieties of produce which they are most accustomed to are the most profitable to cultivate—wheat, corn, oats, cotton and barley. I understand there have been no public schools heretofore, but the people are now awake to the necessity of establishing public schools, the palladium of American liberty. Again there is a smaller proportion of colored people than in any other section of the South, and we may say that we please and hold such opinion as we may. Northern working men and colored people do not get along so well together as the Southern whites and blacks. They will never be numerous enough to be a disturbing element in politics in Northern Texas. In health this part of Texas will compare favorably with any Western country. There are malarial diseases in the fall, and pneumonia in the winter; but, again, I am told that people who take reasonable care of themselves can depend on average health. To asthmatics and people afflicted with bronchial affections, this country will afford relief. I have said all that I am able to say about Texas at present but hope to be able to furnish my Alexandria friends with a letter occasionally. I will close, hoping most sincerely that all the Alexandrians that want to emigrate, will come to Texas.

S. L. HANNON.

From Washington.
[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1877.

It is understood that the visit of Mr. Medill, of Chicago, to the President has no national interest and relates only to some minor matter connected with the government in Chicago.

VIRGINIA NOTES.
It is understood here that the change in the Warrenton postoffice, made a few days ago, was not a removal for cause, but was in fact a change made with the consent of the late postmaster. Warrenton was at one time a Presidential office, but its salary of late has not reached \$1000 per annum, and the last appointment there was not made by the President, but by the Postmaster General.

The site of the postoffice at Unionville, Orange county, Va., is changed to the railroad depot, Mr. C. H. Martin being continued as postmaster.

It is known that when the President makes his visit to Virginia, he will not leave the cars at Alexandria. Those who wish to hurrah must go to the depot.

Gen and Mrs. Grant will stay three days with Mrs. Sartoris.

All those desiring to enjoy that high degree of health which pure blood induces and maintains should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

DIED.
On the 14th day of June, 1877, SUSAN, beloved wife of Thos. J. Mahaffey, in the 62d year of her age. The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 15th inst. from her late residence, corner of Duke and Washington streets.

NEW GOODS.—Just received Water Coilers of all sizes, (our third invoice) Catchem-Alive Mouse Traps, Button Hole Cutters, Family Ice Tongs, Fancy Match Sales, Tin and Iron Savings Banks and sundry other goods.

McLEAN & UHLER, 107 King st.

News of the Day.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in the mountains near Fairview, Pa., last night. For a long time the squads of tramps who travel through that region have made the place a resort. Yesterday afternoon four or five of these outcasts stopped there. In the evening they were joined by quite a number of others. Some of the party were well supplied with liquor. The whole party indulged pretty freely, the evolutions being kept up until a late hour. About midnight two of the tramps became engaged in an altercation about a woman, one of the party. The quarrel terminated in a general fight, nearly all of the tramps participating in it. Two of them, known as The Stranger and Bill Carr, were so seriously stabbed that they died shortly after the end of the fight. The rest of the party scattered in various directions, and as no clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, it is thought they have managed to escape. One of the tramps told an old man whom he met the story of the tragedy, but he was not detained. The affair is being investigated. This is the second tragedy of the kind that has occurred in that vicinity, and naturally causes some alarm has been occasioned among the few people living about there.

A startling sensation has been developed in Louisville, heretofore alluded to. A lady occupying a high social position, Mrs. T. F. Hawkins by name, as the story is told, within the last few years obtained \$40,000 from her mother on pretence that she was investing it in tobacco speculations. She claimed that Senator Stephenson, George H. Pendleton, Col. Taylor and others were in partnership with her. The mother believing this, advanced the money. The gentlemen deny any business relations with her, and the story, so far as they are concerned, is utterly devoid of truth. The lady made attempts to secure cash on notes but failed. They were forged and signed with Taylor's name. Relatives pronounce Mrs. Hawkins deranged. The affair caused considerable excitement.

The Charleston Free Press says: "The people of Harper's Ferry reacted to indignation by the repeated crimes committed in their neighborhood, have organized a vigilance committee to aid the authorities when necessary, but in any case to see that violators of the law shall be punished. It is said that monte men, swindlers of all sorts, robbers on the highway, and violators of the law of every kind disgrace the place. The organization was perfected last week at a meeting of the leading and most respectable and determined citizens of the place, and a constitution and rules were adopted, and of such a character that Harper's Ferry will be a hot place for criminals hereafter."

The commencement exercises of Roseau College began Sunday morning with Beethoven's reate by Rev. William T. Hall, L. E. Smith, of Tennessee, received the medal. Professor J. B. Greiner, of Virginia, addressed the Alumni. Judge W. R. Staples and H. A. Edmundson and H. B. Blair delivered addresses. The medal in metaphysics was presented to E. J. Renick, of Virginia, in mathematics to G. J. Eppright, of Texas, in Greek to A. D. Sayre, Alabama. J. W. Ormsby, of Texas, will represent Hancock College at the State oratorical contest in Richmond in November next.

Yesterday afternoon at a late hour the residence of George Thompson, near Beaver Valley, Pa., a well-to-do dairyman was broken into and robbed. As the masked burglars were leaving the premises they were met by Thomas Buras, a hired man about the place. Buras, trying to prevent the departure of the robbers, was shot and killed. Vigilance committees have been formed by the farmers and others, and lynching is freely talked of.

The Rev. S. H. McGhee, pastor of the "Christian Church of Ashton," Ill., was yesterday found guilty of poisoning his wife, and the period of his imprisonment fixed at fourteen years. The grand jury of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has found five indictments against Rev. E. D. Hopkins—two for forgery and three for "obstruction" of money.

Several United States deputy marshals, having in charge seventeen white men and one colored man from Virginia, consisted of the illicit distilling of whiskey, passed through Cumberland, Md., Monday afternoon, bound for Mountsboro, having brought them around via Richmond and Washington.

The candidates for the Mayoralty of Baltimore are Hon. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, the present incumbent; Colonel George P. Kane, Charles G. Kerr, Hon. Robert T. Hawks and Dr. Milton N. Taylor.

The Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland railroad was sold at auction, under mortgage, yesterday, at Cambridge, Ohio, for \$200,000.

An Havana letter, dated June 9th, says: "There are rumors about of an American vessel having been searched by a Spanish man of war, and there is good authority for saying that such information has reached the Captain General, but the particulars of the affair cannot be ascertained. It is said that telegrams sent by the associated press from New York referring to the capture of the ship, and the fact that it had been detained in the telegraph office at the latter city by order of the Cuban authorities."

In the suit of the United States against S. J. Tilden to recover \$150,000, alleged to be due as unpaid income taxes from the year 1861 to 1871, complaint has been filed in the District Court of New York by District Attorney Woodford. The answer of Gov. Tilden is returnable in about a week. Judgment is asked for the aggregate amount of taxes, \$141,442.61, with interest from the time the taxes accrued and costs.

A St. Louis dispatch says: "There is considerable sensation among the stockholders of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., which made an assignment on Tuesday. Joseph Boggs, son of U. S. Senator Boggs, was President of the company, and its active manager. Senator Boggs was the heaviest stockholder, and he states that he is a loser to the extent of \$100,000 in such a manner that he will ruin him financially. His creditors are not indulgent. Joe Boggs loses \$60,000, including a full mortgage on his residence and all his property. Joseph Boggs was also President of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, and to-day resigned that position. His friends represent that he is completely crushed."

LOSS OF THE SHIP GENEVA.—Captain Chas. Macdon, of the ship Geneva, which was sunk at Huamillos in the great earthquake on the Pacific coast on the 9th ult., arrived in New York as a passenger on the steamship Crescent City. He says, aside from a frightful rumbling sound, his attention was arrested by the extraordinary phenomena on shore, the mountains above being so much agitated that great rocks became detached and rolled down toward the sea, resembling balls of fire. Furthermore, the water at the anchorage suddenly receded, so that ship in eight fathoms touched bottom. At the same time it was observed that the ships were surging around and around in the opposite direction, and the anchor chains becoming entangled beneath the copper, yards and masts interlocking, the air resounded with falling spars and the crash of bulwarks. The anchor also came swirling in like a madman, causing the Geneva to swing around at the rate of 3 or 4 knots an hour in a great circle until she struck against a rock which tore out a part of the bottom. The ship was then forced violently in an opposite direction and went down. Captain Macdon says it seemed to him from the sulphurous or electrical appearance of the mountains that a volcano was bursting out of its sides. Rocks were tumbling about with a frightful noise, and everything was lighted up. He thinks the damage to the shipping was caused, not so much by the tidal wave, as by the upward rush of water and rotary current, driving the ships repeatedly against each other.

Foreign News.

A special dispatch from Paris relative to the report that the Government means to prevent the plenary meeting of the sections of the Left before the reassembling of the Chambers, states that Gambetta has relinquished the idea of calling such a meeting, the Left being sufficiently agreed upon a line of action to dispense with preliminary discussion.

The Minister of Instruction has decided that any student participating in a political manifestation shall be immediately expelled from college. It is stated the Government will declare its readiness to discuss the interpellation to be brought forward by M. Gambetta at the reopening of the Chamber. The Left have decided that Republican Senators shall abstain from voting on the question of dissolution so as to leave the entire responsibility to the Right and the Government.

It is said M. Bonnel and Duvardier will appear against their sentences. Gen. Grant has written the Mayor of Southampton that previous engagements prevent his accepting the invitation to the hospitalities of that city at present, but he hopes to visit the town later in the summer. A special performance will be given at the Royal Italian Opera Concert Garden on June 23d in honor of Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant was not present at the Opera commemoration. The students, while waiting for the restoration of various prize poems and other portions of the programme, have a custom of cheering or hissing the names of public characters. All the papers this morning remark the peculiarly hearty reception evoked by Gen. Grant's name, which was one of the first pronounced. Gen. Grant and family, who are visiting Mrs. Sartoris at Hampshire, will return to London to-day.

The Spanish Government has released the persons who were recently arrested, provincial deputations becoming security for their good behavior. Several Republicans have been arrested in different parts of Guipuzcoa. Ludwig II., Grand Duke of Hesse, is dead. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at London.

The biennial election of half of the members of the second Chamber of Holland, to replace those retiring by rotation, has resulted in the return of all Liberals.

A telegram from Malta says accounts from Tripoli and Barbary state that an area of a hundred miles has been devastated by locusts. The crops are entirely destroyed, and famine is believed to be imminent. Severe distress already prevails.

A Rome special reports that a personage of high position has directly inquired of the Holy See how it would look upon a Bonapartist movement in France. On its reply a more or less energetic system of agitation would depend, but the Vatican has made no sign.

A Berlin dispatch says the Ecclesiastical Court has sentenced the Bishop of Luneburg to removal from office.

The Acet Derby stakes yesterday, contested for by eight horses, were won by Silvio, the winner of the Epsom Derby. 1556 Roy took the Acet Derby stakes, five horses being in the race. Five fillies started for the Coronation stakes, which were won by Belphebre.

Information from Glasgow is to the effect that the importation of fresh beef into that city from the United States has greatly checked the previous steady increase in the slaughter of cattle.

PARISIAN NEWS.—A letter from Paris to the Philadelphia North American says:—

"A young Greek lady of Athens, in the open street and day, shot with a revolver a captain in the Greek army in revenge of her wrongs. Arrested of course, and of course acquitted, the crowd applauding with enthusiasm and accompanying Miss Canavassagion to her father's house."

"As our American belles seem to be inoculated with love of titles, warning may not be amiss, as 'a grain of pretension is worth a pound of cure.' Baron Samokovky has been brought up for swindling, and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment for the second time. He has been secretary to a Czarist general, and at one time he was on the staff of Don Carlos. He lately married a wealthy lady, said to be American, and was arrested as he was leaving the opera. Beware! Count Sastoi, in the prison of Ploisy, has on a leather apron, and is mending shoes. Captain Grimal is peeling vegetables for exhumed. Marquis de Maistre is also in prison, all these gentlemen (for they are born and bred as such) have on the prison uniforms and their number on the arm."

"Poor little Monaco! And yet at this moment she is creating much disturbance. A petition has been signed by over 5000 persons at Nice to stop her pretty little amusement. The influence of respectable visitors at Nice is gradually diminishing, owing to the proximity of the gambling saloons at Monaco. They not only keep from view the heads of foreign families, students of their duties, and careful of the honor of their children, but add to these evils by attracting here a crowd of adventurers and depraved women. The government of Monaco refuses to admit its own subjects to its gaming saloons, but opens wide its doors to the inhabitants of other nations. I spoke, in a former letter, of the questionable policy of our naval vessels, being stationed so near. A year ago eighteen suicides, and as many judicial sentences were enumerated as having occurred, caused by the gaming tables of Monaco, between 1874 and 1876. We now add within the space of ten months ten suicides and seven condemnations from the same cause."

TARRANTS' APPOINTMENT. Bodmer's Apartment, Weyl's Prepared Remedy, Sordet, Palmer's Cosmetic Lotion and Liebig's Extract Food, just received and for sale by J. ANNE & CO., Druggists, 79 and 145 King street.

A FULL LINE OF COLGATE'S TOILET SOAPS.—We name in part; Cashmere Bar Soap, Toilet Oil, Onitacal, Nonpareil, Nurse's Hygiene, Century, Brown Bath, Palm, Savin Scented, and others, and for sale by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

HURD'S MAGICAL MIXTURE. For washing clothes without rubbing or boiling, warranted not to injure the clothes. IRONING made easy by using MOLLER, the best laundry gloves in the world. For sale by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

QUICK'S IRISH TEA! QUICK'S IRISH TEA! Just received a fresh supply by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

WATER COOLERS just received at 88 King street, corner of Royal. A full supply of 2 to 10 gallons. Coolers improved and prices lower. J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

KOLLENS' IMPROVED BUTTER TUBS, with coolers and removable ice chambers, for transporting butter, for sale by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

EXTRA CHOICE CLIPPED AND FAMILY ROE HERRING, spring catch, 1877, in half barrels, for sale by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

THE VEST-POCKET DYSPENSIA CURE, for colds, coughs, just received and for sale by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

LUNCH TONGUE AND HAM, in one pound packages, a delicious article for travelers, for sale cheap by J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

A LARGE LOT OF SHEETING SHAWLS, in all colors, just received at J. W. AVERY, 226 King st.

GARDEN RAKES, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, &c., received this day. B. F. PEAKE & CO.

OFFICIAL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIGHT.

Amount Expended on Gas Works for Continuation.
Cost of Works to June 1st, 1877. \$129,450 00
Amount expended this year to June 1st, 1877. 181 97
For meters. 258 50
For service and main. 59 00
\$129,949 47

Income and expenses from June 1st, 1876, to June 1st, 1877.
Amount of gas sold. \$22,977 60
Amount of coke sold. 1,231 60
Amount of tar sold. 555 71
Amount of ammonia water sold. 2 00
145 street lamps. 3,905 50
Sun Fire Co. 9 25
Hook and Ladder Co. 41 75
Hydraulic Fire Co. 65 50
Columbia Fire Co. 43 75
Fireman's Co. 63 90
Library Company. 61 75
Mayor's office, police headquarters, and court room. 641 25
Orphan Asylum. 47 75
City Council, town clock and offices, including gas consumed at Works. 541 00
Lamps and glass furnished the city. 213 82
\$31,493 72

Expenses.
Coal. \$7,438 27
Retorts. 116 60
Brick and tile. 591 00
C. yering. 12 87
Wages, including Superintendent's and Clerk's, and expenses incurred in running service and meters. 6,580 31
Profit and loss accounts. 28 75
Interest. 9 17
15,022 72

Amount deposited in city treasury. \$34,357 28
Amount drawn out of city treasury. 18,753 38
Bal. in treas. to credit of Works. \$5,603 90

Statement showing the condition of Works to date, June 1st, 1877.
Cost of Works. \$129,377 45
Coal on hand. 49 75
Cost of meters on hand. 148 14
Pipe and fittings. 562 05
Lamp and glass. 55 00
Coke bills due. 25 25
Estimated value of uncollected bills, including \$1,041